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thought and speech." The alternative title is explained by the author's opposition to "the 'new logicians' who hold that there can be reasons without reason." "Except in the light of what is universal, thought can not exist." "The mind can never work from one point to another except through a universal." "An internal necessitation or confiction of ideas must be given . . . by means of a middle term." This standpoint explains the presence of such chapters as the following and gives a general indication of their contents: "The Justification of any Thought," "The One Sought in the Many," "Immutability of Rational Law," "Reason Regulates Thought," "Whatever is Rational is Syllogistic," "Universals, How Obtained."

The rest of the thirty-two chapter heads are about what one would expect to find in a rather advanced book on deduction. Induction receives but scanty treatment, and there is nothing whatever about historical and statistical methods. For with Mr. Maclean all logic is formal. "In truth, neither in the hands of its founder nor in those of his exponents, whether peripatetic, Arabian, or scholastic, was it formal enough, being blended with natural philosophy, transcendental metaphysics, and divinity." A purely formal logic may be accused of narrowness and rigidity; but it really has an "unlimited field before it in the living facts of idiomatic expression."

In this field of idiomatic expression the author is very much at home and he may well call it unlimited. The book is a veritable phrase-makers's museum, in which every idiom in Greek, Latin or English, that one ever dreamed of finds a place. How any man could interlard his discourse with such a host of them is truly marvelous. But the dexterity of the writer in this respect makes his book almost unreadable. One trips so much over the small thoughts that he is kept wondering what has become of the big ones.

H. AUSTIN AIKINS.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE DE PHILOSOPHIE. September, 1909. *Le problème critique et la perception extérieure* (pp. 243-255): P. GÉNY. — The perception of externality is purely and simply an act of apprehension. It is not, except in abnormal cases, subject to error. Error may arise, however, when, as is generally the case, the new perception is affected by the memory of previous perceptions. Hence the doctrine is critical, not naïve. *L'atome nécessaire* (pp. 256-271): A. VÉRONNET. — The first portion of this study, in the form of a preliminary discussion, considers Ostwald's theory of the ions and the thermodynamic theory. The former is one with the atomic theory in that, since ions are corpuscles, groups of atoms, or fragments of atoms, it admits in the same sense as the atomic theory the discontinuity of matter. Moreover, the theory sheds no new light on various chemical problems, such as that of constant proportions, stability, etc.

Thermodynamics, also, is not in a position to disregard atoms, for the establishment of some of its most ordinary formulæ depends upon the atomic hypothesis—in the determination of the coefficient of expansion of gases, for instance. *Le mécanisme moniste de Taine. II. Le système* (pp. 272–288): M. BAELÉN.—In the philosophy of Taine we find only mechanism and determinism: physical laws are identical with mathematical verities, and the more one studies ethical problems the more evident is their analogy to the experimental, and even the exact, sciences. “The sum of things which exist is the world; the law or primitive formula from which one may derive this world, is God.” *Revue critique de morale* (pp. 289–313): G. MICHELET.—Review of four recent books dealing with ethical problems. The first of these—Fouillée’s *Morales des Idées-Forces*—marks a reaction against excess in the science of morals and purely objective research in ethics. The thesis proposed, however, namely that since the morality of an act depends not upon an exterior and superior commandment, and since it is necessary to consider the act exclusively in the subject, therefore the analysis on the part of the mind is sufficient—this thesis leads only to doubt and uncertainty. M. Leclère’s *La Morale rationnelle dans ses relations avec la philosophie générale* is more hospitably received. The aim of the work is to justify rational ethics by showing that ethics as a whole is dependent upon reason, and proceeds necessarily and directly from reason. The thesis contains the doctrines of absolute spiritualism and universal ethics. M. Paul Gaultier’s *L’Idéal moderne* is a worthy and commendable work, the object of which is to refute those who pretend to demonstrate the antinomies between Christianity and contemporary thought. In a short treatise M. Chollet answers affirmatively and satisfactorily the question: *La morale est-elle une science?* *Analyses et comptes rendus*: F. MAUGÉ, *Le rationalisme comme hypothèse méthodologique*. J. H. BOEX-BOREL, *Le Pluralisme*: F. WARRAIN. H. ROULLEAUX-DUGAGE, *Théorie des principes de l’Absolu*. P. VOLKMAN, *Materialistische Epoche und Monistische Bewegung*: P. CHARLES. W. JAMES, *Précis de Psychologie*: P. FONTANA. Ch. HENRY, *Psychobiologie et énergétique*: F. WARRAIN. Sully-Prudhomme, *Le bien social*: T. DE VISAN. G. DEHERME, *Auguste Comte et son œuvre*: T. DE VISAN. R. BONOLA, *Die nichtenklidische Geometrie*: L. PÉTROVITCH. L. DAVILLÉ, *Leibniz historien*: H. OLLION. J. DEDIEN, *Montesquieu et la tradition politique anglaise en France*. G. BRETT, *The Philosophy of Gassendi*: P. CHARLES. A. ROSMINI, *Maxims of Christian Perfection*: L. BILLIA. *Recension des revues. Chronique*: Ernest Naville: P. BORET.

REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE. October, 1909. *Le VI^e congrès international de psychologie* (pp. 329–350): A. REY.—A criticism of the methods of the congress and an exposition of the leading discussions by topics. Positive psychology has clearly assumed an independent position as an experimental science entirely outside of any system of metaphysics. *Esthétique et sociologie* (pp. 351–374): L. ARRÉAT.—Art is not a social instrument, but esthetics may attempt the problem of determining what are the social conditions of those forms of life which constitute art. The

solution of this problem, however, lands us in psychology rather than in sociology. *La Philosophie néerlandaise* (2e article) (pp. 375-391): E. D'OLIVIERA. - A discussion of the philosophy of M. Van der Wijck in its relations to that of M. d'Opzoomer and certain foreign philosophers. *Revue générale. Les revues psychologiques allemandes*: FOUCAULT. *Analyses et comptes rendus*. E. Maugé, *Le rationalisme comme hypothèse méthodologique*: L. DAURIAC. Fr. Paulhan, *La morale de l'ironie*: G. PALANTÉ. A. Leclère, *L'éducation morale rationnelle*: L. DUGAS. A. Jous-sain, *Le fondement psychologique de la morale*: FR. PAULHAN. J. Maxwell, *Le crime et la société*: G.-L. DUPRAT. W. MacDougall, *An Introduction to Social Psychology*: TH. RIBOT. A. R. Abelson, *Mental Fatigue and its Measurement*: B. BOURDON. Dr. Pierre Janet, *Les Névroses*: R. MEUNIER. Joffroy et Dupouy, *Fugues et vagabondage*: CH. BLONDEL. H. Wallon, *Délire de persécution*: P. C. Mansois Duprey, *Étude médico-sociale sur la responsabilité atténuée*: P. C.

Betts, George Herbert. *The Distribution and Functions of Mental Imagery*. Teachers College. *Columbia University Contributions to Education*. No. 26. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University. 1909. Pp. 99. \$1.00 *postpaid*.

Gordon, Kate. *Esthetics*. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1909. Pp. 309. \$1.50.

Heath, T. L. *The Thirteen Books of Euclid's Elements. Translated from the Text of Heiberg, with Introduction and Commentary*. 3 vols. Cambridge University Press: 1908. £2 2s.

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NOTES AND NEWS

THE *Nation* in its issue for October 21 quotes a letter from Mr. James Loeb, who has just endowed the Charles Eliot Norton Memorial lecture-ship in the Archeological Institute of America. Mr. Loeb has by previous gifts made it possible for the Institute to secure as lecturers several distinguished scholars, and by this last gift he further qualifies the Institute for its preeminent work. We quote in full the letter from Mr. Loeb, which gives not only the terms of the gift, but also commemorates the services of Mr. Norton to American scholarship.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS W. KELSEY,

President of the Archeological Institute of America,
Ann Arbor.

My dear Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that I have instructed my secretary to pay over to the treasurer of the Archeological Institute of America on October 21 \$20,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Company for the endowment of the "Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Lecture Fund."

The annual income of \$1,000 is to be paid as an honorarium to one or more distinguished archeologists for a course of lectures to be delivered before the